

NOVITATES ANTILLANAE. XV.

Alain H. Liogier

Botanic Garden - University of Puerto Rico
Central Administration. GPO Box 4984-G
San Juan, Puerto Rico. 00936

TWO NEW SPECIES OF SOLANACEAE IN HISPANIOLA.

Cestrum jimenezii Alain, sp. nov.

Frutex 1 m altus; rami teretes pilis pauciramosis et pilis simplicibus dense furfuracei; petioli 5-7 mm longi, furfuracei; folia in paria valde inaequalia majora ovata vel ovato-lanceolata, 3-5 cm longa, 0.5-1 cm lata, omnia apice acuminata vel obtusa, basi acuta vel obtusa, saepe inaequilatera, subchartacea, margine integra, supra viridia pilis simplicibus obsita, nervo medio impresso, lateralibus obsoletis, subtus pallidiora, pilis simplicibus obsita nervo medio prominente, lateralibus utroque latere 3-4; inflorescentiae ad ramos ramulosque terminales pauciflorae, saepe ad ramulos laterales 2-florae, pilis simplicibus obsitae, pedunculi usque 1 cm longi; bractee inferiores ephyllloideae lanceolatae usque 1.5 cm longae, superiores lineares 4-5 mm longae; flores sessiles vel subsessiles; calyx tubulosus vel anguste campanulatus, tubus 4-5 mm longus, 5-nervis, pilosus, lobi 5 triangulari-subulati, 2.5-3 mm longi utrinque pilosuli; corollae non visae; baccae (plane maturae?) oblongae, virides, 7 mm longae, 5 mm latae, glabrae, minute rugosae.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: On the Haitian border, in thickets, at approx. 200 m alt., Elías Piña, 10 Sept. 1968, Alain H. Liogier 12630, holotype (NY, GH, US, P), distributed as Cestrum hotteanum Urb. & Ekm.

This species may be considered near to C. azuense Urb. & Ekm.; this last species has oblanceolate to oblong leaves, usually longer (up to 9 cm long), the indumentum of dendroid hairs throughout, the calyx lobes much shorter (1 mm long); C. acutifolium Alain has branched hairs throughout, the peduncles up to 6 cm long, the pedicels 1-2 mm long.

I name this species after the late José J. Jiménez, eminent Dominican Botanist.

Witheringia filipes Alain, sp. nov.

Suffrutex, sarmentosus, usque 1.5 m longus; rami compressi in sicco bisulcati, pilis simplicibus antrorse curvatis obtecti, 1.5-2 mm diametro, internodiis usque 4 cm longis; folia in nodis inaequalia, majora elliptica ad elliptico-lanceolata, 5-8 cm longa, 1.5-3.5 cm lata, apice attenuata usque acuminata, basi angustata

et in petiolum contracta inaequilatera, petiolis usque 1 cm longis; folia minora elliptica, usque 3 cm longa, 2 cm lata, apice et basi obtusa, folia omnia nervo medio supra tenuissimo leviter impresso, subtus applanato, nervis lateralibus utroque latere 3-8 supra vix, subtus prominulis, venis laxe reticulatis curvatis et ascendentibus, ad marginem anastomosantibus, utroque facie pilis multicellularibus sparse obsita, laminis viridibus, membranosis; flores axillares 2; pedicelli filiformes, 1-3 cm longi, pilosuli, apice leviter incrassati; calyx cupulatus, 1.5 mm longus, in statu compresso 3.5 mm latus, glaber, apice subtruncatus ciliatus, nervis apice 0.2 mm longe mucronatis; corolla alba 12 mm longa, anguste campanulata, glabra, lobi elliptici apice rotundati 5-6 mm longi, apice cucullati, glabri, uninervi; stamina 4, filamenta glabra aequilonga, libera; antherae ellipsoideae 1.5 mm longae, longitudinaliter dehiscentes; stylus rectus, 1 cm longus, basi sparse pilosus, stigma capitatus; fructus non visus.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Barahona province, Loma Travesía, 800 m alt., Dec. 29, 1982, T. Zanoni, M. Mejía & J. Pimentel 25181 (Holotypus: NY, Isotypus: SD); id. Alain & Perfa Liogier 26190 (NY, SD).

This is the first record of the genus in the West Indies. This species is outstanding for its 4 stamens and its pubescence of simple hairs.

A. & P. Liogier 26190 presents the smaller leaves in each pair smaller than in the type specimen, and are acute at apex.

The island of Hispaniola has a series of plants belonging to Central and South American genera not found in other Caribbean islands; examples are Fuchsia (2 species in Hispaniola), Pellaea (2 species in Hispaniola), Aspidosperma cuspa (also found in northern South America), Lepechinia (L. urbanii endemic to Hispaniola), Jacquemontia sphaerostigma also found in Central America, Adenaria floribunda, Sicyos lanatus, Talisia (T. jimenezii, endemic to Hispaniola) Chamaesyce dioica, also found in Central America, Chaetocarpus scandens, a South American species, to name only a few. All these plants seem to indicate a very old link between the West Indies and the continent, mainly the Greater Antilles, either through Cuba and/or Jamaica, or directly from Hispaniola to South America.

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Cestrum jimenezii Alain (A. Liogier 12630)

Witheringia filipes Alain (Zanoni & al. 25181)